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## Antony and Cleopatra.

I am dying, Egypt, dying, Ebbs the crimson life tide fast. And the dark Plutonian shalows, Gather on the evening blast; Let thine arm, O Queen, support me, Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear, Hearken to the great heart secret, Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions, Bear their eagles high no more, And my wrecked and scattered galleys, Strew dark Actium's fatal shore, Though no glittering guards surround me, Prompt to do their master's will. I must perish like a Roman, Die the great Triumvir still.

Let rot Gaesar's servile minions, Mock the lion thus laid low, "Twas no foeman's hand that slew him, 'Twas his own that strnck the blow, Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom, Ere his star fades quite away, Him, who drunk with thy caresses. Madly threw a world away.

And then, star eyed Egyptian, Glerious sorcerer of the Nile, Light the path to Stygian horrors, With the splendors of thy smile, . Give this Caesar crowns and arches, Let his boof with laurel twine, I can scorn the Senate's triumph. Triumphing in-love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying, Hark the insulting forman's cry, They're coming-quick, my falchion! Let me face them ere I die-Oh! no more amid the lattie
Will my voice exulting swell, Isis and Osiris guard thee, .Cleopatra! Rome! Farewell!

a In fashionable circles a good deal of amusement is created by a new custom which threatens altogether to supersede the old fashioned album, which had got to be such a horrid hore. An elegant volume is sent you, entitled "Confessions," containing a series of questions to which you are to return an answer. The book thus filled, affords your stady of the law. Though closely pursuing his friends a considerable amount of amusement. The questions thus asked are as follows: hours of recreation to extend his acquaintance Your favorite virtues, your favorite qualities in man ; ditto in woman ; your favorite occupation; your cheif characteristic; your idea favorite color and flower. If not yourself whom you would be; where you would like to live; your favorite prose authors; your favorite poets ; your favorite painters and composers ; your favorite heroes in real life ; your and was admired. He began the practice of his with qualities well fitted, both to smooth for him heroes in fiction ; your favorite heroines in ner John Caldwell, and succeeded at once. He fiction ; your favorite food and drink ; your took rank almost immediately with the oldest even expand the authority of whatever official favorite names; your pet aversions; what and most distinguished professional gentlemen at station he might have been called to occupy. characters in history you most dislike ; what the Bar, where he practiced. His business your present state of mind is; for what fault steadily and rapidly increased (to 1828, when he ing, explorant fancy, profound and mature acyou have most toleration-your favorite motto. Of course, a little flattery is allowable and expected. If a lady asks you where youwould like to live, while the prosaic writes on "a gravel soil." the gay cavalier replies, "With you." He is also to be forgiven, if, in answer to the question of your idea of happiness, he replies, "To look at you;" or gives the lady's name, when asked his favorite

AWashington corresponded of the Charleston Courier, says:

Parties just arrived from Charleston, with the intention they say, of not returning to that city, for many years at least, give the gloomiest account of the State of affairs in that region. In their estimation the Palmetto State is threatened with a social revolution which nothing but the permanent establishment of a strong force in several localities of the interior can prevent. They represent the negro as perfectly unmanageable, full of pretension and insolence, unwilling to work, and addicted to all the vices which idleness engenders. In the rice districts, where the black population is to the white as four to one, threats have been preferred by the former against the latter which have induced many planters to leave their property and come North, from whence they intend to sail for Europe. I have spoken to half a dozen, who have all held the same language and manifested the same apprehensions. Their fears, it is to be hoped, are but the result of a frightened imagination. It is impossible, however, to deny that they are in earnest and really anticipated the evils which they fear.

The real object of education is, to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate but not sidered as a misfortune. This was the first mis- the honesty and impartiality of his principles, destroy, occupations that will render sickness take of my life. I ought to have continued at whenever they were arraigned before life to be tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life the Bar: the death of my children ought to have exceedingly strict and rigid, but yet the had a more dignified and useful, and death less for been received as a monition to quit the Bench." tear for pity, and a land open as day, for meit-less death less for been received as a monition to quit the Bench."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH CHIEF JUSTICE J. B. O'NEALL.

BY T. P. SLIDER.

Hugh O'Neall, the great grand-father of J. B. O'Neall, was of Irish origin. He was a midship man in the English Navy, and not liking his berth, while at anchor, in the Delaware, he jumped overboard, swam ashore and landed near Wilmington, Delaware. He afterwards married and settled himself down on the Susquehanna

One of his sons, William O'Neall, married Mary Frost, of Virginia. He emigrated to South Carolina, in 1766. He was the father of seven children. He died in 1789.

Hugh O'Neall, his son, and father of J. B. O'Neall, was born on Mudlick, Laurens District. S. C., June 10th, 1767. In 1792, he married Anne Kelly, and settled near Bush River, in Newberry District, S. C. He was a respectable farmer. His family consisted of one son, John Belton, and four daughters. Abigail, (now Mrs. take. I ought to have resigned, and ler some of J. Caldwell.) Hannah, who died in 1815, Rebecca the dominant party have taken my place. I who died in 1834,) and Sarah Ford O'Neall. He was of the Quaker persuasion, and died 18th October, 1848. Hugh O'Neall possessed excellent judgment, and a clear and easy elocution. He was gifted with a most superhuman memory. indefinigable perseverance and industry, was car-He was one of the kindest and most benevolent

John Belton O'Neall, son of Hugh O'Neall, was born on Bush River, Newberry District, S. C., April 10th, 1793. His childhood was weakly and nervous, and he hardly seemed to promise. any good. At the early age of five years, attention was given to his education, and he was sent to school. He was kept steadily at such neighborhood schools as were to be found in the country, that is barring attending to a store occasionally, which his father kept for more than seven years. An excellent academy being then carried on at Newberry Court House, he entered it in 1808. In February, 1811, having made tolerable proficiency in the judiments of an English education, also in Latin and Greek, and given-evidence of sprightliness, his father consented with as much readiness as his limited means would allow, to send him to the South the general principles of Jurisprudence; his temper and his manners, under the management of that intellectual Presidence to the management of that intellectual Presidence to the management of the manag dent, Rev. Dr. Maxcev. Here he remained for lated for his exalted station. In the unfortunate one year, endearing himself in that limited time to a large circle of class and schoolmates, many he was old and enferbled. He was, however, of whom afterwards became fast and true friends: decided by opposed to the movement, as one winning likewise the confidence and esteem of the success of their pupil, and to miny the hoppy consciousness that their sage counsels and in-structions had lifted a poor boy to distinction, and placed him on the high road to fortune and

He graduated in December, 1812, with the second honor. He began the study of law 1813, piness of his country, rather than to see it plung-in conjunction with John Caldwell, Esq., a gen- ed into bloody, civil war, merely for the sake of tleman of brilliant ability; also took charge at gratifying the thriftless aspirations of a few amthe same time of the Newberry Academy, but bitious, petty Casar's, who, like Milton's Satan, found, in six months; the latter to be a sorry | would have ravin'd heaven with hideous rain and business, which he abandoned, continuing the combustion, and rather than be less than the studies. John Belton found ample time in his his bland and courteous deportment, laying deep and solid the foundation of that singular personal convulsious could ever shake. In March, 1814, he turned soldier, and was appointed Judge Ad-Allston -here he remained for six weeks. In and dreary repository of the grave. May, 1814, he applied for admission at the Bar, favorite heroines in real life; your favorite profession in the autumn of 1814, having as part- the path to professional advancement, to win the was elected Circuit Judge) until he was in the enjoyment of the fullest and most-lucrative practice, being professionally employed in nearly six hundred cases during the year in which he retired from the Bar. '

Artillery Company. In 1816, he was elected to added to the stores of his knowledge. He posthe State Legislature. In 1817, he was elected Colonel of the 89th S. C. Regiment. In this same year, Col. J. Irby, connected himself with him as a partner in Law, for Laurens Dist., S. C. In October, 1818, he was married to Miss Helen Pope, of Edgefield District, S. C., a lady of great personal worth, and of excellent family. In 1820, Job Johnstone, Esq., (afterwards Chancellor Johnstone,) a gentleman of great legal experience, and the most profound professional too early into public life. He became a warm and unchangeable. As a host the manificence learning, became connected with him as partner partisan at an early age. Notwithstanding the in Law and Equity for Newberry dist. His practice now extended over Newberry, Laurens, Union, Lexington and Richland Districts, with occasional journeys to Spartanourg and Chester. In 1823, prehension, which enabled him to see at a giance became Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade. In 1824, he was elected Speaker of the House of this perhaps disinclined him to those pursuits Representatives. In Marco, 1825, he commanded which, not even his astuteness of mind could the Brigade from Laurens, Newberry, York, Chester, Fairfield, and Edgefield Districts, which received Gen. Lafayette, on his visit to the Capi- judices, which were quite intelerant though quite tol, Columbia, S. C. In August 1825, he-was elected Major General of the 5th Division. In October, 1828, he lost his election to the House of Representatives, because he was known to have been in favor of the appropriation toward Mrs. Randolph, (the widow of Thos. M. Randolph Governor of Virginia,), and only surviving child of the sage of Monticello. In Deccriber, 1828, he was elected a Circuit Law Judge. In September, 1880, he was dangerously ill at Chesterfield. in the Legioning of the Circuit. During this year, from the 1st of October to the 18th October, he lost three of his children by death.

This was the beginning, says the Chief Justice, in a private letter to us, of my misfortunes, unless the use of intoxicating fiquors, he looked very indeed my election as a Judge, should be cou- unfavorable, and was disposed netwitistanding 'in December, 1830, he was elected a Judge of ing charity."

the Court of Appeals. In politics he was like his father, a strong supporter of the Union. In the unfortunate political schism of 1832, called Nullification, when cockades were the order of the day, he was diametrically opposed and spenly maintained the principles of the Union party on the stump, wherever and whenever occasion demanded. Through his influence, and by the force of his eloquence and argument, he contributed in a great measure toward cooling down the excited passions of the people which had been groused and led astray through and by the wily sophisms of artful politicians and designing demagogues whose only aim was to apquire office and power, and to divide among themselves the loaves and fishes. In January, 1833, his wife and himself were baptized and became members of the Bestist Church. In 1834, two more of his child-ren died with searlet fever, leaving him still a great blessing in an only chi'd, Sarah, who afterwards married Dr. Wm. Harrington, but died before the Chief Justice, leaving seven children, four daughters and three sons. In December, 835, the Court of Appeals was abolished : he was assigned to the Law Court. Here again, says the Chief Justice, I committed a great mis-

the dominant party have taken my place. could have made my way at the Bar, or in some other laudable pursuit." In 1848, he was elected President of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, which, by his untiring energy, Indomitable will, ried through, amid a mountain of difficulties, and built. In 1853, he was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance throughout the United States, which cause he espoused in the commencement of the organization, and fearlessly and successfully advocated throughout the continuance of his life. Well did he deserve the appellation: "The Great Apostle of Temperance." In 1859, he threw out before the reading public two instructive and readable works, "The Annals of Newberry," and "The Bench and Bar," which were largely circulated throughout the State. In 1860, he was elected to the high and conorable position of Chief Justice of the State of South Carolina. His administration of its functions during the period that he held it, shed a lastre affice upon the Tribunal and the Judge. His carrect legal understanding; his excellent common sense; his familiar acquai tance with secession movement of 1860, he took no part, as fraught with roin, destruction and death, and strongly in favor of the Union

passiot, it there exists such a principle:
"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honor clear! Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end."

Ho desired the peace, welfare and general har-Eternal cared not to be at all.

On the evening of the 27th December, 1863. this great and good man passed from life unto among the people, making speeches, &c., and by | death. His persuasive voice we shall hear no more. He is removed from mortals, and left us to hament that "a great man has fallen in Israel." of happiness; your idea of misery; your popularity which no change of parties or political He has taken his flight to his native akies, and joined with kindred spirits in the regions of a glorious immortality, while his remains have been vocate for Col. Tucker's Regiment, at Camp | gathered to those of his predecessors, in the dark

Chief Justice O'Neall, was singularly endowed admiration of his fellow-men, and to maintain or To say that he possessed prafuse, various learnquaintance with philosophy would be doing him a wrong; nor did he presend to it. His knowlledge was confined to an ordinary English edution, a telerable acquaintance with the Classies, and a fair knowledge of History. He was an In October, 1814, he was elected Captain of an extensive, miscellanceus reader. He continually sessed a memory almost unparalleled, and alike capable of storing up and readily producing, both he most general principles, and the most minute details. With the studies of natural philosophy. metaphysical philosophy and political economy, he had but a slight understanding; he treated them rather with neglect and contempt, which we can hardly excuse. He had come, however, we must recollect, as all do in this country, far rand friendly offices. As a friend he was ardent defects of his education, the strong and mighty powers of his mind overcame every thing else. He possessed a preternatural quickness of apwhat gost other minds the labor of investigation; master without study. He was sure as well as ter as well as great command over his passions. quick, and where the heat of passion or his presincere, or certain little peculiarities of a personal kind, certain mental idiosynemsies in which be indulged, and which produced caprices, fancies or crotchets, left his faculties unclouded and unrestricted, no min's judgment was more sound or could be more safely trusted. He had segacity almost unrivailed, pencination of mind quick and sure, a shrowdness so ereat as to pierce there be but occasion for nerves to work through each leature of his intelligent counter through a crisis which is asked no common bold nance. His prejudices, as we have observed ness to face at all, first there erise some new were exceedingly strong and powerful. To in- and strange conditioned of electrostances, which, temperatus in particular, in all its shapes and governed by no precedent, must be met by ununder what name sorver, he was the butterest of enemies. Upon all men who indulged freely in

The great intellectual gift: of Chief Justice virtue, but which are branded as misanthrop by O'Neall, the robust structure of his faculties naturally governed his oratory, made him singularly not have to blush for their own short-comings effective in arg ment, and led him to close grappling with every subject that interested him. poerisy by means of which most men strive eight He despised all flights of fancy and imagination; thereto hide real defects or to display false virshunned everything collateral or discursive. This tues; those mysterious airs, assumed either for turn of mind made him always careless of or at the purpose of masking ambitious designs or of ment, often negligent of accurate diction; his supporting credit; all this spirit of imposture eloquence was fervid, rapid, copious, carrying, and dissimulation was abhorrent to his virtuous along with him the minds of his audience, not mind. Few men have fived in whose bosons suffering them to dwell upon the speaker or the glowed more warmly the spirit of self-denial and speech. He was frequently digressive, even benevolence for the human race, and Christian narrative and copious in his illustrations, espe- excellence. To minister to the wants of others, cially in his temperance addresses. His most, to relieve distress and suffering, to promote every brilliant efforts were the inspiration of the mo- good work, either to improve the physical or mo-

As a Judge he possessed the first great quality only happiness. for dispatching business (the real not affected dispatch of Lord Bacon) a nower of steadily fixing his attention-upon the matter before him and keeping it invariably fixed and directed toward rank high upon the list of the deserving. True, the successive arguments addressed to him. In he did not reach that lofty and imposing emipronouncing his judgments he did it in a strain nence of celebrity to which some have attained. of clear, unbroken fluency, disposing alike in the His progress in life was not marked with the most luminous order of all the facts and arguments in the case; reducing the most entangled attend the footsteps of heroes and conquerors, masses of broken and conflicting statement into as an Alexander, a Casar or a Napoleon. Nor by a reason more decisive than was condensed, not to pull down and destroy, and if his actions giving out impressions of the ease in a clear vein, with argument enough to show why he so thought, and prove him right, and in such a manner as to make the hearer forget that it was a judgment he was hearing by over-stepping the bounds which distinguish a judgment from a trusted in safety to its guidance. Breasting the speech. It would be no exaggeration at all to tile of censure, of abuse, of reproach, he marchassert that Chief Justice O'Neall's judgments, ed on, redeeming the people in spite of themand more obstinately adhered to than those of of Egypt. He struggled during life not for conany other judge, with such various, difficult and quest or dominion, but to arrest the march of complicated questions as he had to dispose of.

Lord Mansfield, that he declared the law while rities had been cited and much reading display- The triumph of virtue over vice, of morals over ed, his argument penetrated into the mind, and immorality; but why should we dwell upon the made it assent to his position without much re- praise of one whose conduct elevated him beyond garding the support they found from other all praise. He needs not the aid of human quarters. His correct and easy knowledge of all tongue or human pen to keep him alive in the periority. He was ready in dealing with evidence; The hand of death has consigned his body to the

In the practice of composition he appears never to have become familiar. He corresponded extensively on all subjects; wrote for the fournals of the day; yet he was careless, negligent and slovenly beyond most writers. His books show an evident want of expertness in compo-

In conversation he was a model of excellence. full of information, with and playful, if necessary betimes; never ill-natured for a moment, rever subjects without any regard to their relative importance, as if reasoning was his natural element. ness of delicate repartee. In relating anecdores he excelled most mon and had an abundant storeof them, professional and otherwise; his application of them to passing events was singularly

The age of Chief Justice O'Neall, at the time of his death, was a little over seventy years. He left behind him his wife, two sisters, and seven grand children.

In person, Chief Justice O'Neall was about five feet 10 inches, tolerably robust, well-formed. erect in his carriage, and commanding in his anpearance. His complexion was florid, his bair originally black, became white and silvery in his old age. His eyes were grey, spatkling with intelligence and beaming with philanthropy. His whole countenance fudicated great sensibility and profound thought. His manners were simple and unpolished, yet of mified, and all who approached him were rendered perfectly at ease." His disposition was cheerful, his feelings warm and kindly, his temper sweet though vehement. His nature was open, generous, manly, above anything like dissimulation, or deplicity. Governed by the impulses of a great and generous scal he disliked form and parade. His dress was always remarkably plain. Benevolence and liberality were prominent traits of his character. To his slaves he was an indulgent master. As a neighbor he was much estedmed for his liberality of his hospitality was rare and uncommon. In the domestic relations he was without a fault. Affectionately attached to his family, mourning for years the great bereavement of his children, and devoting himself to the care of his invalid wife with an assiduity not often exceeded. Eis private life was blampless. He possessed great fortitude of mind, energy and decision of charac-

In every capacity Chief Justice O'Neull labored to do his duty. In every walk of usefulnesstemperance, agriculture, law, internal improve-ments, education, the church; it was devotedly nurshed. He was industrious, energetic, perseverling to a degree which no labor could weary. He was also decided and determined; came there any embarrassment, any tangible perwhich required hold and vicorous acting, let and strange manufication of discountsposes which presidented measures, and no man could or would prore quickly make up his maid and more resolutely and boldly perform his part. Every one acquainted with the times must have admired his rigid virtue in the inidet of so much corruntion; his inflexable heart, meanable alike of disguise or weakness; his puswerving honesty, his

ral condition of the people, was his greatest and

If we award praise to men according to the real benefit they have conferred upon heir race, then the name of John Belton O'Nzall should bright but delusive splendors which are wont to the clearest and simplest arrangement, we ghing like them did he erect the monument of his glory matters, settling doubts, passing over difficulties upon the ruin of others. He labored to build up shine with a less dazzling lustre, yet in the light which they shed there is no defusion. His phi-Linthropy was no ignis fatuus leading astray over the wilderness into danger and death. It was the light of truth, virtue and religion, and menlike Lord Eldon's, were more quickly formed selves from a captivity werse than the bondage abandoned profigacy; and restore that peace and As a lawyer, it might be said of him as of happiness to man which it seemed was banished from the world. His was not the conquerors he argued his case, and while others left only blood-stained laurel, his was indeed the triumphs the impression on the hearer that many autho- of the genius of good over the genius of evil. egal masters was here by no means his only set recollection of men. He can never be forgotten. be could present to the jury the facts of his case boldly, and in hich relief, delivering himself, with an emphasis that was peculiarly impressive. - will be profoundly felt. His flesh has long ago. In debate he had that discernment of an ad-decayed and mouldered, and been mingled with versary's weakness, and the advantage to be the dust, but the imperishable lustre of those taken of it, which is in the war of words what virtues which emanated from his soul shall ever cherish his name. The father and wie so: mother and the wife, the widow and the orphan

will bless him. Let no, then, imitaic the example he has set us, and learn to practice those lessons of energy temperance, benevolence, philauthropy, and religion, which he taught while living that they may serve as a guide and a support to our footsteps amid the dark and troubled scenes which unceasingly beset the pathway of life. Such lessons ought never to be forgotten. They should be afrakl of argument, courting discussion on all written upon our hearts as it were with a pen of from, so that neither the revolutions of time, nor the vicissitudes of fortune, nor the tempest and He had no mean powers of wit and much quick. trouble and turmoil of life may ever be able to eradicate the impression.

> EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.-The New York correspondent of the Philadelpina Ledger writes :

"Nearly 2,000 English, Irish and German emigrants arrived here this morning in the steamers Germania and City of Cork, and if the letters from the packet agents on the other side can be relied upon, we may expect an average of about 4,000 a week from now till the Fall. With the resteration of peace in America, the impression is said to be almost universal throughout Germany that there is a better opening for labor than ever before. Hundreds of families were selling cut, at various places, to emigrate in a body. They expect employment as farm hands in the Western States. The English, Irish and Scotchemigrants, who came via Liverpool, seein to entertain like expectations as to the demand of labor, but they differ from the Germans as to the locality it is best to settle down in, and hence, while the latter proceed to the country as speedily as possible after their arrivel at Castle Garden, the former, as a general rule, prefer to take their chances for employment in the city."

Cost of the War to tal Sours - A Costi. err journal estimates the less on account of the war to a single State as follows:

The property roal and personal, including slaves, held in South Garolina, according to the census of 1850, was vulued at hier mundred millions of dollars. The bank, Tell and and other corporate stocks and personal property amounted to a hundred millions, and of this property hardly a restige fat left. The four hundred thousand slaves were estimated. to be worth two hundred millioner, Thy land, embracing some finely improved and mysdactive cotton and rice pentations, as his costly mansions, was worth one happened million dollars; and these are, to a great es ant, derastated by the war.

The Charleston Courier of the Bull all in an appeal for chasing on centur of the poor of that ever tells as that to lidered of Saletel beings are perioding stound as seed little and want of food and rathers, "He adds the go ful assurance, that we live in a Christofa country, and vet it is ion frequently the case that, in such countries, the pumper prays tembread and receives a stoney

To the own self he true, And it must follow as the night the der. Thou canst not then by he se to any man.